Catalogue no. 89-621-XIE — No. 5
ISSN: 1719-7376
ISBN: 978-0-662-46109-8

Analytical Paper

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada

The Filipino Community in Canada

2001

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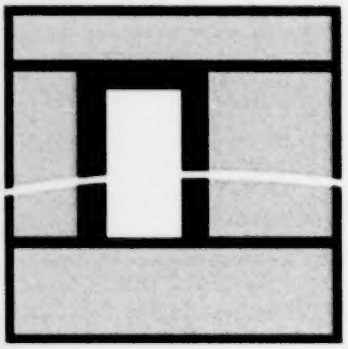

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2008-03264/

Statistics Canada
Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

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Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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July 2007

Catalogue no. 89-621-XIE
ISSN 1719-7376
ISBN 978-0-662-46109-8

Frequency: Occasional

Ottawa

Cette publication est disponible en français sur demande (nº 89-621-XIF au catalogue).

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

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Information on the series

This report was prepared by the Target Groups Project of Statistics Canada. This report is part of a series of profiles which will include profiles of the East Indian, Chinese, Haitian, Jamaican, Japanese, Korean, Lebanese and Vietnamese communities in Canada, as well as profiles of Canadians of African, Arab, Caribbean, Latin American, South Asian and West Asian origins.

Ordering print copies

For more information on this series or to order print copies of this profile or any of the other profiles in this series, contact the Multiculturalism Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage at 1-888-77MULTI 1-888-776-8584 or 819-953-1970. The report is also available free of charge on the Statistics Canada website at: http://www.statcan.ca

Questions or comments

For questions or comments about the content of this report, please contact Statistics Canada at 613-951-2603; fax 613-951-0387 or e-mail lindcol@statcan.ca.

Highlights

- At just under 328,000 people, the Filipino community is the third largest non-European ethnic group in Canada.
- Over 70% of Canadians of Filipino origin were born outside of Canada. Of these, 77% arrived in Canada in the last twenty years.
- Almost 72% of Canadians of Filipino origin live in either Ontario or British Columbia and 62% live in either Toronto or Vancouver.
- 99% can carry on a conversation in at least one official language.
- 81% are Catholic and 15% belonged to either a mainline Protestant denomination or another Christian group.
- About 50% of Canadians of Filipino origin are married, the same proportion as in the Canadian population overall. In contrast, just 4% live common-law, compared with 10% of all Canadians.
- Just 5% of adults in the Filipino community live alone, compared to 13% of all adult Canadians. For seniors, only 7% live alone, compared with 29% of all seniors in Canada.
- Just over three in ten (31%) people of Filipino origin have a university degree, double the figure for all Canadians.
- Over 7 out of ten Filipino labour force participants are employed (72%), ten percentage points higher than the national figure.
- The average income of Canadians of Filipino origin is more than $5,000 lower than the national average of $30,000.
- The average income for seniors of Filipino origin is $17,000, compared to $24,000 for all Canadian seniors.
- 18% of children of Filipino origin live in low-income families, about the same as the national average.
- 67% of senior women of Filipino origin who live alone have incomes below the Low-income Cut-offs.

Introduction

This report describes the basic social and economic characteristics of people in the Filipino community in Canada. It is part of a series of profiles of the country's major non-European ethnic groups.

The information in this profile is taken mostly from the 2001 Census of Canada, the most recent source of census data. Statistics Canada conducts the Census every five years. One in five households receives a long questionnaire that asks household residents to indicate the ethnic or cultural origins to which their ancestors belonged. This profile is based on people who reported they had Filipino origins. People could list Filipino as the only ethnic or cultural group of their ancestors, or list the origin along with other ethnic or cultural groups.

This publication also uses information from the Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS), which was conducted in 2002 by Statistics Canada in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. The EDS surveyed more than 42,000 Canadians over the age of 15. The objectives of the EDS were to understand more about how people's backgrounds affect their participation in Canadian society, economy and culture, and how Canadians from different ethnic backgrounds report and describe their ethnicity.

Although the EDS and the Census provide very useful information, caution should be exercised in making direct comparisons between groups, particularly as they relate to causal implications, because the data have not been adjusted to take into account differences in age, education, length of time in Canada and other factors.

This profile is based on the Census population, which includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada (including those who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission; or who are at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry).
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them.
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold:
    - a student authorization (student visa or student permit);
    - an employment authorization; or
    - a Minister's permit (including extensions);
    - and members of their families living with them.

For the purposes of this profile, the term "Canadians" includes all persons with a usual place of residence in Canada, regardless of their citizenship status.

The Filipino Community in Canada

A growing community

Canadians of Filipino origin[1] make up one of the largest non-European ethnic groups in Canada. In 2001, the Filipino community was the third largest non-European ethnic group in the country, after the Chinese and East Indian communities. That year, almost 328,000 people of Filipino origin lived in Canada, representing 1.1% of the total Canadian population.

Table 1
Selected ethnic groups in Canada, other than English, French and Canadian, 2001

	Total population	Multiple responses	Single responses	Total Canadian population
		thousands		percentage
Scottish	4,157.2	3,550.0	607.2	14.0
Irish	3,822.7	3,325.8	496.9	12.9
German	2,742.8	2,037.2	705.6	9.3
Italian	1,270.4	544.1	726.3	4.3
Chinese	1,094.7	158.4	936.2	3.7
Ukrainian	1,071.1	744.9	326.2	3.6
Dutch	923.3	607.1	316.2	3.1
Polish	817.1	556.7	260.4	2.8
East Indian	713.3	131.7	581.7	2.4
Filipino	**327.6**	**61.4**	**266.1**	**1.1**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

The Filipino community in Canada is growing considerably faster than the overall population. Between 1996 and 2001, for example, the number of people who said they had Filipino origins rose by 35%, while the overall population grew by only 4%.

The large majority of Canadians of Filipino origin say they only have Filipino origins. In 2001, 81% of all those who reported Filipino origin said they had only Filipino roots, while 19% said they also had other ethnic origins. In contrast, almost 40% of the overall Canadian population has multiple ethnic roots.

The majority are foreign-born

In 2001, over 70% of Canadians of Filipino origin were born outside of Canada, compared with 18% of the overall population. Among foreign-born Canadians of Filipino origin, 98% were born in the Philippines.

The majority of immigrants of Filipino origin arrived in the past twenty years. In 2001, 53% of Filipino immigrants had arrived in the previous decade and another 24% had arrived in Canada

1. All statistical information in the publication referring to Filipino, the Filipino community, Canadians of Filipino origin or people of Filipino origin denotes those who reported Filipino origins either alone or in combination with other origins in response to the question of ethnic origin in the 2001 Census or 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey.

between 1981 and 1990. In contrast, just 4% had arrived in the 1960s, while less than 1% came to Canada before 1961.

Most live in two provinces

The Filipino community in Canada is concentrated in Ontario and British Columbia. In 2001, almost 72% of people who reported Filipino origin lived in one of these two provinces. Ontario was home to 50% while another 21% lived in British Columbia. At the same time, 11% made Alberta their home, while 10% lived in Manitoba and 6% lived in Quebec.

Overall, in 2001, a total of 165,000 people of Filipino origin lived in Ontario, while just over 69,000 lived in British Columbia. Smaller communities lived in other provinces. For example, just over 36,000 people of Filipino origin lived in Alberta, while there were almost 32,000 in Manitoba and almost 20,000 in Quebec.

The Filipino community in Manitoba make up a larger percentage of the provincial population than they do in any other province or territory. In 2001, Canadians of Filipino origin accounted for 3% of the population of Manitoba. The same year, they represented just under 2% of the populations of both British Columbia and Ontario, and 1% of the population of Alberta. Canadians of Filipino origin also made up around 1% of the populations of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Table 2
The Filipino population in Canada, by province and territory, 2001

	Total Filipino population	Provincial/territorial population	Total Filipino population in Canada
	thousands		percentage
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.3	0.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	0.8	0.1	0.2
New Brunswick	0.4	0.1	0.1
Quebec	19.7	0.3	6.0
Ontario	165.0	1.5	50.4
Manitoba	31.6	2.9	9.7
Saskatchewan	3.3	0.3	1.0
Alberta	36.2	1.2	11.1
British Columbia	69.3	1.8	21.2
Yukon	0.3	0.9	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.5	1.3	0.2
Nunavut	0.0	0.1	0.0
Canada	**327.6**	**1.1**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Most live in Toronto or Vancouver

The majority of Canadians of Filipino origin live in one of Canada's largest cities. In 2001, 62% of the Filipino community lived in either Toronto or Vancouver. That year, 140,000 people of Filipino origin lived in Toronto, and 62,000 lived in Vancouver, accounting for about 3% of the overall population of each city.

A young population

Canadians of Filipino origin are somewhat more likely than the overall population to be children or young adults in their prime working years, while they are somewhat less likely to be approaching retirement age or to be seniors. In 2001, children under the age of 15 represented 24% of the Filipino community, versus 19% of the overall population. At the same time, 15% of people of Filipino origin, versus 13% of those in the overall population, were aged 15 to 24. Similarly, 35% of the Filipino community was aged 25 to 44, compared with 31% of the total Canadian population. In contrast, seniors made up only 6% of the Filipino community, compared to 12% of all Canadians, while 21% of the Filipino community was aged 45 to 64, compared to 24% of the overall population.

Table 3
Age distribution of the Filipino community and overall Canadian population, 2001

	Filipino community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			percentage			
Age group						
Under 15	28.7	20.1	23.8	20.2	18.6	19.4
15 to 24	17.3	12.6	14.7	14.0	13.0	13.4
25 to 44	31.1	37.3	34.6	30.4	30.6	30.5
45 to 64	18.2	23.5	21.2	24.4	24.4	24.4
65 and over	4.7	6.4	5.7	10.9	13.4	12.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total population in thousands	**140.4**	**187.1**	**327.6**	**14,564.3**	**15,074.8**	**29,639.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

More women than men

Women make up a particularly large proportion of the Filipino community. This is especially true of women in their prime working years. In 2001, 57% of the Filipino community, compared to 51% of all Canadians, were female. For the age group 25 to 44, 62% of the Filipino community was female, while for those aged 45 to 64, 63% were female. Like their counterparts in the overall population, women over the age of 65 also make up a substantial majority of seniors of Filipino origin. In 2001, 65% of people of Filipino origin aged 65 and over were women. In the overall population, women made up 56% of seniors.

The large majority are Catholic

Almost all Canadians of Filipino origin belong to a Christian faith. In 2001, 81% said they were Catholic, while 15% belonged to either a mainline Protestant denomination or another Christian grouping. In contrast, only a relatively small proportion of the Filipino community, 3%, reported they had no religious affiliation.

Almost all can converse in an official language

Almost all Canadians of Filipino origin can converse in one of Canada's official languages.[2] In 2001, 99% said they could carry on a conversation in one or both official languages, while only 1% reported they could speak neither English nor French. Most, 93%, could carry on a conversation in English only, while 6% could converse in both English and French and less than 1% spoke only French.

While almost all Canadians of Filipino origin can speak at least one official language, the majority have a mother tongue[3] other than English or French. In 2001, 59% of the Filipino community said that their mother tongue was a non-official language, while 41% said that their mother tongue was English and 1% that it was French. Tagalog was reported as the mother tongue of 60% of the Filipino community.

The majority of Canadians of Filipino origin speak English most often at home. In 2001, 56% of people who reported Filipino origin said that they spoke English at home, while 14% said that they spoke English in combination with a non-official language most often at home. At the same time though, almost 30% of Canadians of Filipino origin spoke a non-official language most often in their home.

Only 1% of Canadians of Filipino origin who were employed spoke a language other than English or French most often at work. On the other hand, almost all employed Filipinos speak an official language on the job. In fact, in 2001 2% regularly used a non-official language in combination with English or French.

Family status

Canadians of Filipino origin are about as likely as other Canadians to be married. In 2001, 51% of adults in the Filipino community were married, while the figure was 50% for the overall population of Canadian adults. On the other hand, adults of Filipino origin are less likely than other Canadian adults to live in a common-law relationship. In 2001, just 4% were living common-law, compared with 10% of all Canadian adults.

Canadians of Filipino origin are about as likely as the rest of the population to be lone parents. In 2001, 6% of adults of Filipino origin aged 15 and over were lone parents, the same proportion as for all Canadian adults. As well, as in the overall population, the large majority of Filipino lone parents are women. In the Filipino community, women represented 88% of all lone parents in 2001, while in the overall population, 81% of lone parents were women.

Few live alone

Canadian adults of Filipino origin are much less likely than other adults to live alone. In 2001, just 5% of the Filipino community aged 15 and over lived alone, compared with 13% of all adult Canadians. Seniors of Filipino origin were especially unlikely to live alone. In 2001, only 7% of seniors of Filipino origin aged 65 and over lived alone, compared with 29% of all seniors in Canada.

2. English and French are recognized as Canada's official languages in the *Official Languages Act* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

3. A mother tongue is the language that a person learns first in childhood and that they still understand.

In contrast, seniors of Filipino origin are much more likely than other seniors to live with members of their extended family. In 2001, 26% of Canadian seniors of Filipino origin lived with relatives such as the family of a son or daughter, whereas this was the case for only 5% of all Canadian seniors.

Table 4
Family status of the Filipino community and overall population aged 15 and over, by sex, 2001

	Filipino community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			percentage			
Married	55.6	47.3	50.6	51.0	48.3	49.6
Living common-law	3.4	4.1	3.8	10.0	9.4	9.7
Lone parent	1.9	8.8	6.0	2.1	8.7	5.5
Child living at home	28.4	17.4	21.9	19.0	14.0	16.4
Living with relatives	3.6	8.4	6.5	1.9	2.6	2.3
Living with non-relatives	3.4	8.8	6.6	4.7	3.3	4.0
Living alone	3.6	5.1	4.5	11.3	13.7	12.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Educational attainment

Canadian adults of Filipino origin are much more likely than the rest of the population to have a university degree. In 2001, 31% of Canadians of Filipino origin aged 15 and over had either a bachelor's or post-graduate degree. This is more than double the figure for the overall adult population, only 15% of which had a degree.

Canadians of Filipino origin with post-secondary qualifications are more likely to hold degrees in highly technical fields. In 2001, people of Filipino origin made up about 2% of all university graduates in Canada, but represented 3% of those with degrees in engineering or applied science, and 3% of those with degrees in health-related professions and technologies.

Unlike the overall population, women of Filipino origin have somewhat more education than men of Filipino origin. In 2001, 33% of women of Filipino origin had a university degree, compared to 27% of their male counterparts. In comparison, in the overall population 16% of men and 15% of women had a university degree.

Young people of Filipino origin are about as likely as other young Canadians to be attending school. In 2001, 57% of Canadians of Filipino origin aged 15 to 24 were enrolled in a full-time educational program, the same proportion as in the overall population. However, as with the overall population, young women of Filipino origin are more likely than their male counterparts to be attending school. In 2001, 58% of young women of Filipino origin aged 15 to 24 were enrolled in a full-time educational program, compared to 56% of their male counterparts.

Table 5
Educational attainment of the Filipino community and overall Canadian population aged 15 and over, by sex, 2001

	Filipino community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	percentage					
Less than high school	17.0	14.5	15.5	31.4	31.1	31.3
High school graduate	11.3	9.0	9.9	13.1	15.1	14.1
Some postsecondary	16.7	13.8	15.0	10.7	11.0	10.8
Trades certificate/diploma	9.9	6.8	8.0	14.1	7.8	10.9
College graduate	12.4	15.2	14.1	12.5	17.3	15.0
University certificate/diploma below bachelor's degree	5.4	7.9	6.9	2.1	2.9	2.5
Bachelor's degree	22.8	27.9	25.8	10.6	10.6	10.6
Post-graduate degree	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.8
Total with university degree	27.1	32.8	30.5	16.0	14.9	15.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Employment trends

Canadians of Filipino origin are generally more likely to be employed than their counterparts in the rest of the population. In 2001, 72% of labour force participants of Filipino origin were employed, compared with a national figure of 62%.

In both the Filipino and overall populations, men are more likely than women to be employed outside the home. In 2001, 73% of male labour force participants of Filipino origin were part of the paid workforce, compared with 70% of their female counterparts. The gap between the employment rates of men and women of Filipino origin, though, was much smaller than that in the overall labour force. In the overall population, for example, 67% of men versus 56% of women were employed outside the home.

Table 6
Percentage of the population employed, by age group and sex, 2001

	Filipino community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	percentage					
Age group						
15 to 24	55.9	58.5	57.2	56.1	55.6	55.9
25 to 44	86.6	80.8	83.0	85.6	75.2	80.3
45 to 64	82.2	76.3	78.5	74.8	60.8	67.7
65 and over	17.0	10.6	12.8	13.0	4.8	8.4
Total	**73.4**	**70.3**	**71.5**	**67.2**	**56.1**	**61.5**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Canadians of Filipino origin make up a high proportion of all those employed in both health occupations and in manufacturing. In 2001, people who reported Filipino origin made up about 1% of all workers, but represented 2% of people employed in health occupations and in manufacturing. In contrast, their representation was disproportionately low among those holding management positions, as well as among those employed in education, government and the social sciences.

Canadians of Filipino origin are considerably less likely than those in the overall workforce to be self-employed. In 2001, 4% of employed people in the Filipino community worked for themselves, compared with 12% of their counterparts in the Canadian labour force.

Unemployment

People of Filipino origin are generally less likely to be unemployed than labour force participants in the general population. In 2001, just 5.7% of Filipino labour force participants[4] were unemployed, compared with a national figure of 7.4%.

As in the overall population, young Canadians of Filipino origin are more likely to be unemployed than older adults. However, the unemployment rate of young Filipinos is below that of young people overall. In 2001, 10% of all Filipino labour force participants aged 15 to 24 were unemployed, compared to 14% of their counterparts in the overall population.

Incomes

Canadians of Filipino origin generally have lower incomes than the national average. In 2000,[5] the average income from all sources for Canadians of Filipino origin aged 15 and over was $24,600, compared with an average of almost $30,000 for all Canadian adults.

As in the overall population, women of Filipino origin have lower incomes than their male counterparts. In 2000, the average income for women of Filipino origin aged 15 and over was $22,500, more than $5,000 less than the figure for their male counterparts. However, the income gap between women and men of Filipino origin is somewhat smaller than the gap in the overall population. In 2000, the incomes of women of Filipino origin were 82% those of their male counterparts, while the figure in that overall population was 62%. In fact, the incomes of women of Filipino origin were actually only a few hundred dollars lower than those of all Canadian women, whereas the incomes of Filipino men are well below those of their counterparts in the overall population.

Canadian seniors of Filipino origin also have relatively low incomes. In 2000, the average income from all sources for Canadians of Filipino origin aged 65 and over was $16,800. This was almost $8,000 less than the income for all seniors. As with all seniors in Canada, women seniors of Filipino origin have lower incomes than their male counterparts. In 2000, the average income for women seniors of Filipino origin was $15,400, compared with $19,400 for senior men of Filipino origin.

4. Adults (aged 15 and over) who are employed, or who are unemployed and looking for work.
5. In the Census, people report their income for the previous year.

Table 7
Average incomes of the Filipino community and overall Canadian population, by age group and sex, 2000

	Filipino community			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			dollars			
Age group						
15 to 24	10,674	9,790	10,240	11,273	9,046	10,182
25 to 44	31,768	23,887	26,932	40,450	26,306	33,308
45 to 64	35,615	27,900	30,771	46,955	26,767	37,026
65 and over	19,400	15,375	16,814	30,775	19,461	24,437
Total	**27,612**	**22,532**	**24,563**	**36,865**	**22,885**	**29,769**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Canadians of Filipino origin receive slightly more of their income from earnings[6] than the overall population. In 2000, Canadians of Filipino origin aged 15 and over said that 88% of their income came from earnings, while the figure for all Canadian adults was 77%.

In contrast, Canadians of Filipino origin receive much less of their income from government transfer payments than other Canadians. In 2000, 8% of the income of Canadians of Filipino origin aged 15 and over came from government transfers, while the average for all Canadian adults was 12%.

More with low incomes

Canadians of Filipino origin are about as likely as the rest of the population to have incomes that fall below Statistics Canada's Low-income Cut-offs. In 2000, the incomes of 16% of the Filipino community were below the Low-income Cut-offs, the same figure as for the overall population.

Canadian children of Filipino origin are also about as likely as other children to live in a low-income family. In 2000, 18% of children of Filipino origin under the age of 15 lived in families with incomes below the Low-income Cut-offs, while the figure for all children in Canada was 19%.

Unattached Canadian adults of Filipino origin are somewhat more likely than other unattached adults to have low incomes. In 2000, 48% of unattached adults of Filipino origin had low incomes, compared with 38% of their counterparts in the overall population.

Unattached seniors of Filipino origin are particularly likely to have low incomes. In 2000, 65% of unattached seniors of Filipino origin had incomes below the Low-income Cut-offs, compared with 40% of all unattached seniors.

As in the overall population, unattached women seniors are the most likely to have low incomes. In 2000, 67% of unattached females of Filipino origin aged 65 and over had incomes below the

6. Includes wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

Low-income Cut-offs, compared with 57% of unattached male seniors of Filipino origin and 43% of all unattached female seniors.

Most feel a sense of belonging to Canada

According to the Ethnic Diversity Survey, a large majority of Canadians of Filipino origin feel a strong sense of belonging to Canada. In 2002, 78% of those who reported Filipino origin said that they had a strong sense of belonging to Canada. At the same time, 89% said that they had a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group.

Canadians of Filipino origin are also active in Canadian society. In 2002, 73% of those who were eligible to vote reported doing so in the 2000 federal election, while 74% said they voted in the last provincial election. At the same time, 41% reported that they had participated in an organization such as a sports team or community association in the 12 months preceding the survey.

At the same time, though, just over one-third (37%) of Canadians of Filipino origin reported that they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment based on their ethnicity, race, religion, language or accent in the past five years, or since they arrived in Canada. A majority (64%) of those who had experienced discrimination said that they felt it was based on their race or skin colour, and 69% said that the discrimination had occurred in the workplace or when applying for a job.

Summary table

	People of Filipino origin			Total Canadian population		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total population in thousands	**140.4**	**187.1**	**327.6**	**14,564.3**	**15,074.8**	**29,639.0**
Percentage change between 1996 and 2001	37.7	32.8	34.9	3.7	4.1	3.9
Percentage immigrant	65.4	73.2	69.9	18.0	18.7	18.4
Percentage with Canadian citizenship	81.1	79.0	79.9	94.9	94.5	94.7
Language						
Percentage able to speak English/French	99.3	98.9	99.1	98.8	98.2	98.4
Percentage speaking only non-official language at home	29.5	30.3	30.0	9.6	9.9	9.7
Age distribution						
Percentage aged less than 15	28.7	20.1	23.8	20.2	18.6	19.4
Percentage aged 25 to 44	31.1	37.3	34.6	30.4	30.6	30.5
Percentage aged 65 and over	4.7	6.4	5.7	10.9	13.4	12.2
Family status						
Percentage lone parents[1]	1.9	8.8	6.0	2.1	8.7	5.5
Percentage living alone[1]	3.6	5.1	4.5	11.3	13.7	12.5
Percentage seniors living alone	3.8	8.2	6.6	16.8	38.3	28.9
Education, employment and income						
Percentage with university degree[1]	27.1	32.8	30.5	16.0	14.9	15.4
Percentage employed[1]	73.4	70.3	71.5	67.2	56.1	61.5
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	5.7	7.6	7.2	7.4
Percentage with low income	14.2	18.0	16.3	14.7	17.7	16.2

[1] Includes people aged 15 and over

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.